national debt, if not a blessing, may become far less inconvenient or oppressive. Accumulated capital not employed in business would be invested, as in the English consols, for security and a certain income. Speculation in governments, which now amounts to reckless gambling, would cease comparatively and there would be a steady market for legitimate and secure investment. The present high interest only fosters gambling. Let Mr. Boutwell, then, turn his attention to this subject and mature a plan for utilizing the national debt as far as possible in the hands of the American people, and prevent its being used, as at present, for speculative purposes and to oppress the industry of the nation.

The Religious Aspect-President Grant

The daily record of events which we presented to the readers of the HERALD each morning during the past week was, as usual, comprehensive, diversified, piquant, melanpholy in many instances, instructive in all, and exciting. It embraced the history of New York during a period of seven days, and, consequently, represented, to a very considerable extent, the progress and tendency of the country at large and its people, as set forth in our telegraphic reports from Washington and the metropolitan centres of outside commerce, our notices of the dissolution of the Presbyte rian Assemblies, our pen and ink pictures of the scenes and sport at the Jerome Park races, and our an nouncement of the arrival of the elephant-a huge fellow of his class-in the Park. Crime, trade, industry, the labor question, folly, dissipation and fun were noted prominently in our pages; but of religionthat grand essential so necessary to the complete development of the good and so useful for the correction of the bad in the different phases of life-we had but little. We supply that want to-day, presenting society in its re ligious aspect as will be seen by a perusal of our telegraph and mail accounts of the church services and ceremonials which were performed and observed y sterday within tangible distances of New York, in the city proper, and Brooklyn. Fine weather, fashiondresses, flowers, pulpit eloquence, Bible inspiration, the love theological disputation, combined with the powerful and attractive influences which arise from the desire of political notoriety and an ante-mortem acquaintance with the affairs of the other world, brought crowded congregations to the churches, eloquent preachers to the altars, with subtle metaphysicians, female

and male, to the lecture halls. Washington was particularly pious, as becomes the habitation of justice, legislation glory and aspiring hope. President Grant, with quite a number of Senators, Congressmen and government officials, were attracted to the Methodist Episcopal church to hear a sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman on the subject of the Encyclical letter of the Pope convening the council in Rome. The building was crowded to a remarkable extent. The preacher opened the exercises by offering up a prayer invoking God to grant mental and physical vigor to President Grant. Having thus intimated, perhaps, the requirements of the head of our executive. he went on to show what the Pope did not and did want, denving the apostolic commission claimed by the Catholics for Peter and his successors; for Christ may as well have used the words "Get behind me, Satan," as "Peter, a rock;" and if he did so, by parity of reasoning all the Popes, to the present, would have been devils. This style of logic. with the inference, provoked much laughter. The reverend preacher went on to describe Pius the Ninth as a "sovereign beggar," who could be made a much better man by having his tiara torn from his head and being sent ou to preach the Gospel to the "deluded" Italians. The Catholic claim of authority to "bind and loose" leads to a sale of indulgences to commit sin. All this could be reformed, according to the preacher, by breaking up the religious and in other ways. He would "reform" the Catholic Church, but not "destroy" it. In New York Archbishop McCloskey spoke against Secret societies, particularly Freemasonry, laying the foundation of a Young Men's Mutual Relief Association, without regard to religion. Father Farrell was effective in a most able lecture. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was in his happiest and most Christian mood in Brooklyn, announcing that he had been seected to preach before the graduate cadets at West Point-a call which would not certainly have been made on him ten years ago. The question of ladies' voting at the election of lay representatives of the Universalist church was ested-and it may be said, indeed, that there scarcely a requirement of man, temporal or eternal, which was not referred to, from Newburg, N. Y., to Bridgeport, Conn., with the rnest intention of convincing the people that heir time here is short, while their reward or punishment hereafter will be eternal.

Southern Railroads-Encouragement to

Immigration. The happiest results have thus far followed the unanimous adoption at a convention of Southern railways, held last January in Atlanta, Ga., of a resolution, offered by Colonel E. Hulbert, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railway, that excursion bertificates should be issued at a reduced rate o parties visiting the South for the purpose of personal observation with a view to personal ment or investment. Twenty-seven railways have already entered into this arrangement, and others are preparing to enter into The holder of the certificate-which is not old, but is issued to any one who, in good faith, proposes to travel South to invest or to bettle-is entitled to a reduction of the fare to wo cents per mile until July 1, 1869. A arge number of hotels have agreed to deduct que-third from their usual rates for the same ime. For actual settlers the fare has been reduced to one cent per mile per head for all ges, allowing eighty pounds of baggage per head. There has recently been such a marked and steady increase of southward travel over the railroads which have agreed to this wise system for the encouragement of immigration from the Northern States and from Europe, and the prospective advantages which not buly the South, but the railways themselves, will reap from it, are so great as to lead us to hope that the experiment will be continued beyond the 1st of July. During the heated what, but it will revive and rapidly increase during the ensuing fall and winter if the same system be maintained.

This judicious reduction of fares on the South-

ern railways must directly promote and facilitate Northern and foreign immigration to the South. Immigrants, with their capital of money and skilled labor, can nowhere find more desirable homes or more profitable returns than in the vast territory embraced between the Potomac, Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. Within these boundaries there is such a diversity of surface, soil and climate that most of the fruits and all the grains-in some localities two crops of certain varieties of corn and fruits annually-can be successfully and profitably cultivated. The central and most elevated region, including portions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, in particular, for salubrity of climate, grandeur of scenery and abundance and purity of water cannot be excelled. With its deposits of gold; of iron equal in fineness to any in the world; of coal, copper, marble, granite and slate; with its immense water powers, in many instances located in the heart of the cotton-producing belt; with its almost limitless forests, including all the varieties of wood used in the mechanical arts; with its cotton, rice, sugar, oranges, grapes, and, in the higher regions, its grain and stock the South offers to labor and capital the most splendid promises of immediate and prospective profit. A full development of the extraordinary resources of the South would in a few years largely increase the taxable property of the country and materially lessen taxation. The South is capable of sustaining a hundred fold more than its present population. Immigrants will now be heartily welcomed by the Southern people. The national wealth would be incalculably increased by turning immigration into Southern channels. Every bale of cotton raised by those who should settle on the cotton lands of the South would pay tribute to the general government, while the grain growers of the West pay comparatively nothing. It is of national interest and importance that immigration to the South should be encouraged

A Suggestive Fact from the Sultan.

That the constant improvements in the instruments and agents of modern warfare, rifles, cannons, iron-clads, &c., have immensely increased the expenses of every State "anxious to preserve its rank, and to place itself in a position to defend its rights." This is true, and so has it happened that during the last three or four years the debt or the taxes. or both taxes and debt, of every State in Europe have increased and are increasing. Hence the strong pressure on all sides for peace when there is a speck of war in the horizon, because the feeling prevails over the Continent that a little war will inevitably spread into a general war, and that a general war will be universal bankruptcy, repudiation and financial chaos. And yet the chances are at least even in favor of a general European convulsion and financial collapse before the expiration of General Grant's present term of office. The remotest point in the future to which we may count upon peace is that point which will mark the end of the splendid reign of Napoleon the Third. After him, we fear from the signs of the times, as after Louis the Fifteenth, comes the deluge.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Manager Moss inaugurates the summer season at Wallack's this evening with the new burlesque pan-tomime of "Mothe: Hubbard." The piece has been in course of preparation for months, and we are as sured that neither money nor labor has been spared in the endeavor to make it acceptable to the public The Lauri troupe of pantomimists, from England will make their first bow before an American audi ence in the piece, and Miss Effie Germon and Miss Rose Massey will sustain the leading roles in the burlesque.

The programme at Booth's theatre for the present week is of a varied and attractive nature. We are to have "Narcisse" on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, with "The Marble Heart" on Wednes-

day and Thursday, and "Wild Oats" on Friday.
"Enoch Arden"—the slopist—is in course of prepation at this house.

The Bowery theatre rejoices this week in "Ixion."
Fanny Herring, the metamorphosed brunette, personates the irrepressible Ixion, with a luxuriant
crop of beautiful yellow hair, and Mr. George Brooks
assumes the responsibilities of the strong-minded
Minerra merva. "Barbe Bleue" and "La Périchole" will be the

opera cougle attraction on alternate nights at the Fifth Avenne theatre. On Wednesday the boufers from this establishment will favor the Brooklynites with "La Périchole" at a matinée at the Brooklynite Academy.

with "La Périchole" at a matinée at the Brooklyn Academy.

The present is the last week of "Robinson Crusoe" at Wood's Museum. This finishes the foreign engagements at this nouse. Manager Wood, seeing the dirift of public taste has been prompt in changing his managerial experience in this city, finds his treasury more indebted to such artists as Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. John E. Owens, F. S. Chanfrau and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence than to the foreign element his establishment has so prominently fostered.

"Sinbad the Sailor" still remains upon the boards at Niblo's. The Clodoche troupe of groteaglie dancers wind up the evening's entertainment as usual with one of their mirth-provoking contortion quadrilies.

"Hiccory Diccory Dock" still amuses his numerons friends with his "dumb show" and laughable consense at the Olympic. The Kiraffy troupe of

ons friends with his "dumb show" and laughable nonsense at the Olympic. The Kiralfy troupe of sensational dancers flavor the pantomine with some spirited "light fantastic" flourishes in the sec-

some spirica "ight familiatio" noursaics in the second act.

The Tammany holds on to Leffingwell and Leffing well holds on to the patronage of the public. The gushing "Corinda" and "Roineo Jaffier Jenkins' are the Leffingwellian attractions for the presen week.

week.

Tony Pastor has taken up the cause of the Cuban patriots, and this week presents his constituents with a view of affairs in the "ever fathful isle" through the medium of a new drama entitled "The Revolution in Cuba."

"Ixion," with its original cast, remains the attraction at the Waverley. The brunette Rigi Sisters, by their artistic and graceful dancing, share the honors with the blondes.

tion at the Waverley. The brunette Rigi Sisters, by their artistic and graceful dancing, share the honors with the blondes.

Bryants' Minstrels this week offer attractive inducements to the lovers of negro minstrelsy.

The San Francisco Minstrels will close for the season on Saturday evening.

"Aurora Floyd" is announced for this evening at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, with Mr. and Mrs. Conway in the leoding rokes.

With the collapse of the theatrical season benefit performances become the order of the night.

At the Theatre Français, Mile. Desclanzas takes her benefit this evening, and Mine. Rose-Bell's is announced for Friday. These two performances will finish the opera bouge season at this theatre.

Mr. William H. Pope, late of Wallack's, takes a benefit this evening at Steinway Hall.

Bobby Newcombe receives one at the San Francisco Minstrels to-morrow night.

J. J. Jones, the popular treasurer of the Bowery, takes his on Friday.

Mrs. Conway receives a grand testimonial benefit at the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday.

And manager Freigh, of the Old Bowery, will be made happy in a like manner on the 18th insta.

George II. Maxwell, a representative of "Rip Van Winkle," will give two performances in Rip's old haunts at Catakili on Thursday and Friday next, and on Saturday he appears in Newburg in the same character.

The Central Park Garden concerts this summer,

onaracter.

The Central Park Garden concerts this summer, ander Theodore. Thomas' baton and Mr. Gosche's management, are a greater success than ever, being crowded every evening.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Assistant Surgeons Wunderlich, Rabin and Marmion have been ordered to Phhadelphia on the 15th inst, for examination for promotion. Assistant Surgeon Owen is ordered to the Navi

beyond the 1st of July. During the heated Yard at Marc Island, Cal.

TELEGRAPHO

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The New Spanish Constitution Read to the People.

DISTURBANCE IN SERJOUS MADRID.

Marshal Serrano to be Chosen Regent.

Caucus Over the Irish Church Bill.

Surprise of Filibusters at the Bay of Nipe.

Their Artillery and Stores Captured by the Spaniards.

INDIAN BUTCHERIES IN KANSAS.

SPAIN.

The New Constitution Read to the People Serious Riot in Madrid-Two Men Killed and Several Injured-Imposing Demoustration-Serrano to be Regent.

MADRID, June 6, 1869. The new Spanish constitution was promulgated with great pomp and ceremony to-day. At about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Executive Council of the nation, together with the deputies to the Cortes, sallied out of the chambers on a platform which was erected in front of the halls of Congress. After the deputies had taken their allotted places and silence was obtained the secretary commenced to read the constitution which was received with loud cheers by the grea mass of people assembled in front of the stand. On their return to the chambers the deputies took the oath to protect the constitution and the laws.

When the deputies were retiring a tumult broke out, consequent on the utterances of hisses by a number of persons in the crowd. The disturbance ncreased in spite of the efforts of the troops to put down the demonstration. The trouble cont some time, until the military covernor of the city appeared, and with great presence of mind rushe n among the foremost of the rioters, shouting, "Fina overania Nacionale !" This changed the sentiments of the mob, and the crowd took up the cry and joined in loud cheers. Two men, however, were killed in the disturbance, and a good many persons were se riously injured.

The deputies subsequently returned to the platnumber of 30,000 men, filed past in marching order. who congregated in the streets. None of the republican members, it was noticed, participated in the ceremonies.

A salute of fifty guns was fired in honor of the occasion; fireworks were discharged in the evening in prominent places in the city, and a grand banquet was given, which was attended by the notables of Fully one hundred thousand people from the coun

try poured into the city and participated in the demonstration during the day. A mortuary statue executed in the medizival style, was uncovered, and the remains of the celebrities whose names were engrossed on it arrived for deposition in the Pantheon To-morrow the majority in the Cortes intend to present a bill creating Marshal Serrano Regent of Spain, but declaring that he shall not have power to

sanction laws or dissolve the Chambers.

One hundred and thirty deputations from the pro vinces witnessed the proclamation of the constitution. To-night the streets are crowded with per

The Cuban news is extremely unsatisfactory, and the wildest reports are current about the island. General Dulce is expected on the 18th inst., when, it is hoped, he will be able to the situation of affairs. Daily despatches are received across the cable by the government, but their contents are unknown. This reticence of the authorities is greatly censured

Captain General de Rodes starts for Cuba on Rumors are current that the insurgents have met with great success.

Reduction of Colonial Taxation. Madrid, June 6, 1869.

Direct taxes in the Spanish colonies have been reduced one-haif, and a small export duty on sugar, rum and tobacco has been imposed.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Bill-Conservative Lords in Caucus-They Determine to Kill the Bill.

A meeting of conservative peers was held yester regard to the bill for the disestablishment of the

Lord Cairns urged that opposition be made to the bill on its second reading, and that it be finally rejected. He said the leaders of the party did no wish to dictate, and were anxious that the judgment of each peer should remain unfettered. He felt the country had never pronounced on the present bill, and as the feeling of the House of Lords was so opposed to it, the most politic, consistent and best course to pursue under the circum stances would be to repudiate the measure.

Lord Salisbury deprecated the course recom-The agitation which would follow the rejection of the bill would be most disas trous to the country, and would do nothing to save the Irish Church. It would be better to accept the bill and modify it in committee than to renew il feeling and excitement.

Lord Carnaervon supported the recommendation of Lord Salisbury. He urged the Chamber of Peers now that it was able, to make terms for the Irist Church. They might not have an opportunity here

Lord Derby was in favor of the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears should deter no

one from doing right.

reading in the House of Lords.

The majority of the Lords present approved of th views of Lord Derby, and it was agreed that the second reading of the bill should be opposed. It is estimated that there will be a majority of eighty against the Irish Church bill on its' second

IRELAND.

Public Meeting to Protest Against Disestab-

DUBLIN, June 6, 1809. An immense public meeting of persons opposed to the Irish Church bill has been held in London derry. Nearly 12,000 were present. A protest against the bill was adopted, and will be sent to the House of Lords.

FRANCE.

Political Conspiracy Discovered-Persons Ar-

LONDON, June 6, 1860. Some arrests have been made in Paris within the

last two days, in consequence, it is reported, of the discovery by the police of a new political con spiracy. Details of the affair are as yet unknown.

GERMANY

Adoption of the Federal Budget.

Benlin, June 6, 1869. The North German Parliament have adopted the ederal budget. The annual revenue and expendi ture of the confederation are about equal, being estimated in the budget at 76,000,000 thalers each.

ROME. Arrival of Prelates for the Approaching

Council. PARIS, June 6, 1869. Prelates from abroad are beginning to arrive in Rome to take part in the Ecumenical Council

ABYSSINIA.

Massacre of an English Family by the Natives. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 6, 1889.

A report has reached here from the interior that an Englishman and his family have been massacred by the natives in Abyssinia.

CUBA

Spanish Account of the Battle at Nipe Bay-Filibusters Surprised-Their Arms, Ammu nition and Supplies Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1869. A letter from a Spanish source which may be regarded as semi-official, dated Havana, May 30, speaks of a recent encounter with fillbusters in the Bay of Nipe, somewhere about the 11th of May. They were, it is said, surprised and dispersed by one of the Spanish military columns. Three or four of the invaders, designated as foreigners, the only prison ers taken, were summarily shot. It is added that the cargo of the vessel in which the flibusters landed fell into the hands of the Spantards. It consisted of twelve pieces of artillery, 150,000 cartridges, with other ammunition, and a large number of barrels of hard bread and potatoes.

THE INDIANS.

The Savages Devastating the Frontiers-Panic Among the Settlers of Northwesters

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 5, 1869. The Times and Conservative has atspecial despatch from Ellsworth which says General Miles' couriers have arrived from the Saline and report that two additional bodies were found, making thirteen killed. The Indians are devastating the settlements on the Solomon and Republican rivers. Adjutant General Moorehouse leaves to-night for the Republican with twenty-three scouts, recruited here. He re-ceived despatches to-day notifying him that the In-dians had been in the vicinity of White Rock and

with twenty-three scouls, recruited here. He re-ceived despatches to-day notifying him that the In-dians had been in the vicinity of White Rock and Lake Sibley all the week in large numbers, killing and destroying everything.

Major Cox. of the Tenth cavalry, has arrived from Camp Suoply. He reports all the Arapahoes and 400 Cheyennes at that post hungry and out of am-munition. Colonel Nelson, the Supportiondent, is there, with a stock of provisions and goods for their benefit.

The same paper has news that the colonies in Jewell and Mitchell counties, in Northwestern in sas, have been driven into the Jewell and Mitchell counties, in Northwestern Kansas, have been driven into Republic and Washington counties, and twenty persons were killed. Mr. Wintelpeck, an old citizen, was killed while crossing Republican river. There is a panic among the settlers in that part of the State.

NEW JERSEY.

Fire in Camden-Loss \$50,000. PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1869.

The saw and grist milis belonging to McKeen Bingham, in Camden, N. J., were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire originated in the rear of the saw mill, and in a few minutes the buildings were enveloped in flames. A large amount of grain and flour, stored in the grist mill, was destroyed. The flames communicated with several piles of lumber in close proximity, and before they could be checked no less than \$6,000 worth of property was de-stroyed. The buildings and stock were partially insured, but not sufficient to cover that amount. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an in-cenduary.

VERMONT.

Large Fire in St. Albans-Loss Estimated at \$50,000. Sr. ALBANS, June 6, 1869.

About two o'clock to-day a fire was discovered in the millinery rooms of Miss Appleton, on Main street, which consumed the stores of Mr. Hunting ton, jeweller; J. F. McGowan, dealer in hardware and carpets; Bedard Brothers, dealers in stoves, &c.; the County Clerk's office, Masonic Hall and kc.: the County Clerk's office, Masonic Hall and several offices. The loss is estimated at \$50,000 which is partially covered by insurance.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, June 6, 1869.— United States bonds dull; five-twenties are quote to-day at 86% a 86% for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 6, 1869, The following is the closing report of the markets

The following is the closing report of the markets for the week ending yesterday:

Sugar—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 300,000 boxes, 21,000 hids; exports of the week from Havana and Matanzas to foreign ports, 41,000 boxes. Ali qualities slightly declined. Market closed quiet and nominal at 8% a 8% reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8% a 10% reals for Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard per arrobe. Molasses sugar buoyant at 6% a 7% reals; fart to good refining muscovadoes duil at 7% a 8 reals per arrobe. Molasses active; clayed at 6a 6% reals; muscovado or common. 6% a 7% reals per keg. Lard quiet at 190. a 21c. per lb. Flour quiet at \$9.50 a \$10.50 per bbl. Butter dull. Tallow advancing; sales at 11c. a 11%c. per lb. Bacon steady at 19%c. per lb. Honey steady at 4% a 4% reals per gallon. Wax active and firm. Petroleum steady at 4% a 5% reals per gallon. Hams—Market supplied; dry salted, 21%c, per lb. Box shooks, market supplied; quoted at \$2.12%; empty hogsheads in demand at \$3 a \$3.26. Freignts steady at last quotations.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

"Callperic," opéra bouffe, in three acts and four tableanx. Hervé.

This is not opera bouffe music in any sense of the word. After a careful examination of the score we reel impelied to classify it rather with the music of the comique. The orchestration and chorusses in particular are of a high order, such as Jacques Offenbach never could write. The overture is the prettiest and most sparkling piano work for the salon that can be found in the wide range of opera bouffe or comique. It consists of a waltz and a poika preceded by some very effective introductory measures. Then comes eight pages of music after the rising of the curtain, mostly of Druidical recitative, and there fore strongly copied after Bellini. The waltz of the everture next turns up in the "Legend of Chilperie." it is a reminiscence of Strauss and Godfrey combined. The Hunter's chorus is rather too heavy and labored for the subject, and Chilperic's first song is another reminuscence, but a good one at that. The following quartette does not belong at all to opera bough. It requires singers of high calibre to do it justice, and is worthy of Auber, Thomas, Maillard or Adams. The finale of this act commences with a brilliant polica, whose measures are, however, familiar. A beautiful mimor theme, sung by Chilperic, comes next, and then an elaborately worked septett and chorus. The real finale is a dashing, brilliant galop, which, when given by an efficient chorus, is highly effective. The washerwoman (tenor) has a piquant, attractive air in the beginning of the second act. Passing over a couple of mediocre airs we come to a beautiful song, romance pined. The Hunter's chorus is rather too heavy and chorus, is highly effective. The washerwoman (tenor) has a piquant, attractive air in the beginning of the second act. Passing over a couple of mediocre airs we come to a beautiful song, romance style, sung by Landry (soprano.). The succeeding duct (soprano and tenor) does not call for special comment. Galsunine makes the entre's in a charming bolero, entirely Spanish in character and style, and as it was sung at the Français by Decicardas, it was irresistible. Two numbers of clever ballet music follows, and then Fredegonde (soprano) sings an air from the "Vepres Sicilicunes." The act closes with some genuine cancin music. The last act commences with a dashing 6-s time chorus of pages. The trio by Richi, Alfred and the Great Historian is good, but a reminiscence. An accompanied chorus behind the scenes in this act is of rare merit and worthy of the grand opera. A duct between Gaisuinthe and Chiperic is also one of the features of this act. The opera ends with a tame, commouplage Gallic march which is unworthy of the rest of the function. On the whole, the music of this opera is of a very superior order, and with a good libretto it must make a success wherever it is produced.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—"Glad Tidings" a new collection of Sabiath School music. cess wherever it is produced.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—"Glad Tid-ings." a new collection of Sabbath School music.
Just suited for its purpose but, of course, unworthy

of criticism.
"The Trio," a collection of three-part songs for fe-male voices, compiled by D. N. Hood. A variety of

pieces oy the best composers admirably selected and

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1869. The Cause of the Indian Troubles.

Major Rankin, who arrived here to-day from Fort Hayes, says the immediate cause of the late murders by the Indians was the firing upon a squaw by some settlers. Eleven persons are known to have been killed. In this, as in most other cases, the whites appear to have been the aggressors. Virginia Politica.

Governor Wells, of Virginia, arrived here to-night and is stopping at Willard's. Some men of his own here at present, now regard his chances of election as very precarious. Walker is said to be gaining strength hourly, and his friends are very confident of success.

Statistics of our Commerce and Navigation. The monthly report (number twenty-four) of the Commissioner of the Revenue, in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the statistics of our commerce and navigation for the months of October, November and December, 1868. and for the year ending December 31, 1868, is just out, from which the following synopsis is made:

October ... 28.863,910 37,688,344 1,631,231 December ... 21,935,650 44,225,855 1,640,220 Twelve mos. (1868) ... 381,338,657 341,347,528 29,335,692 The proportion of the foregoing carried by American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the three months ending December 31, 1868 was as fol

10W:-American vessels...\$24,963,657 \$40,917,000 \$1,954,350 Foreign vessels,.... 58,056,756 70,194,831 2,227,111 It will thus be seen that over fifty-seven per cent of our imports, forty-one and one-half per cent o our domestic exports, and ninety per cent of our reexports for the period mentioned have been trans ported in foreign vessels. For the proportions of the imports and re-exports, free and dutiable, as well as details in regard to the various commodities imported, exported and re-exported, those interest

The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse December 31, 1868, was \$39,722,872. The number and tonnage of American and foreig vessels entered into and cleared from the United States in the foreign trade during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows;-

are referred to the report.

-American Vessels.---Envered. No. 1867.... 9,795 1868....10,094 Tons. 4,115,575 4,812,457 4,023,493 3,387,898 15,956 17.875 -Foreign Vessets. 4,218,464 3,412,109 1867....9,723 1868....9,858 18,143 Tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade:-Cleared, 23, 365, 296

In addition to the foregoing the report contains statements for the quarter ended December 31, of the products of the American fisheries, guano from American islands, lumber, &c., from Maine via New Brunswick; commodities foreign and domestishipped between New York and San Francisco via Panama; summary of indirect trade; annual statements of trade between the United States and British North American possessions, 1868; elaborate com parative tables showing the values of total imports into and domestic exports and re-exports from the United States by commodities; total imports, exports and re-exports of specie and builion from and to the principal foreign countries from 1867 to 1868 inclusive: imports and exports into and from the colony of Victoria for three years, and emigration from Bremen from 1863 to 1868. The report also con tains the usual commercial reports from the United States consuls and other sources of unusual value to the mercantile community. The report on the trade of Sheffield is particularly interesting. The facili-ties for reference and comparison which this report affords supplies a want which has long been felt.

The Next Census—Objections to the Proposed
Plan of Making the Enumeration.
In my despatches last night I briefly alluded to
the fact that Dr. J. C. C. Kennedy, who may be called the father of the census law now in force, and who has twice executed it, had made a statement before the Census Committee on Saturday, criticising severely the next plan proposed to be adopted. Mr. Kennedy expressed strong reasons in opposition to any change in the period of making the enumeration, and contended that the United States marshals had heretofore proved efficient agents of the Government in taking the census and should be continued. Mr. Hough, who has recently been appointed to the charge of the census records has sent in a memorial to the Census Committee, which was printed as a House document, the purport of which includes a general assault upon the law of 1850 and representations to discredit it. Mr. Hough. in his document, had urged that the idea of Provest Marshals, "in the minds of the lower classes," and the fear of enrolments would interfere with the usefulness of the marshals, as to some of whom "there was a general unfitness for character and honesty. notwithstanding which there was not "a single in stance on record of the penalties of the law having been enforced." He represented that the assessor or special appointees should take the place of mar shals and their assistants. Mr. Kennedy insisted that the United States marshals afforded the bes agency, because of their relations to the gov ernment, to the United States courts to the department; also in their being bonded officers with convenient places of business, having jurisdiction wherever the laws extended; as a class having the best knowledge of the people and geogra-phy of their districts, obtained in summoning juries and witnesses and serving writs. He asserted that they had generally heretofore performed their duties very satisfactory, and the fact of there never having existed any occasion to enforce against them the laws for penalties supplied the best reason for con tinuing the use of an agency which has been availed of for three-fourths of a century; that they were not feared as much as the tax gatherers' ssessors, who had work enough on hand and who must neglect the revenues or the census, and probably both. Mr. Kennedy, not knowing Dr. Hough and ignerant of his presence in the committee room, proceeded to a scorching review of his document, which he declared to be full of misrepresentations of the law of 1850 and illustrative of the visionary theories of an unpractised mind, and if the committee should be influenced by its recom-mendations the consequence to the United States census would be such as had attended a recent one in the State of New York. He proceeded to show the unreasonableness of the numerous attacks upon the Census law of 1850, which he declared to be not only misrepresented, but misquoted. Mr. Kennedy was not heard through for want of time, but will appear again before the committee the present week No Tax on Dairy Products.

No special tax will be required of any person, firm, company, corporation or association, either as manufacturers or dealers for the manufacture of butter and cheese, or for the first sale of butter and cheese of their own manufacture, or which they are engaged in manufacturing, either directly or indi

Liabilities of Liquor Dealers. It is required of dealers in spirits mot only to see

that all packages sent out on the market by them bear the stamps and brands which are required by law to be placed upon them, but also that packages received by them from other dealers are properly stamped and branded before they receive them. The plea of innocence on the part of dealers will not hereafter save spirits not properly stamped and

Changes in the Secret Service. Whiteley, the recently appointed Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, has required all the subordinate detectives to surrender their commissions, so as to leave him entirely free in the selection of his assistants. A portion of the new force has been appointed, and the remainder will be as soon as the occasion may re-

Yesterday for the first time in the history of Washington Navy Yard two colored men commenced work as joiners upon an equal footing with the whites. They were formerly slaves and were employed in the Union service during the war

NEW YORK

The Printers' National Convention at Albany

Emeute Among the Shocmakers. ALBANY, June 6, 1869.
Delegates to the Printers' National Convention, which meets in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol to-morrow, have arrived from New York city. Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Georgia and many other States, and the Canadas. Miss Augusta Lewis and Miss Howard, from New York, are also here, for the purpose of asking for a charter. The accision will last all the week, as a number of excursions to Saratoga and elsewhere are to take place.

The Governor and Cemptroller have been absent several days visiting Cinton Prison, and are expected to return to-morrow.

pecied to return to-morrow.

A fight took place yesterday between a number of shoemakers on a strike and several at work, in which two or three men were seriously injured. The police interposed in time to prevent a riot.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS

Chief Justice Chase rendered several decisions in the United States Circuit Court in Charleston, S. O., vesterday, and leaves to-day for Raleigh, N. C. Rev. George H. Gould, pastor of the Centre church, in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, asked permission to resign his pastorate on account of ill health.

Samuel Bixby, of Boston, and Miss Malchi Cobb, of Hingham, Mass., were drowned on Saturday even-ing, at Huli, Mass., by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

On Saturday afternoon Mary Ann Sexton, of Har-risburg, Pa., com nitted suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She was supposed to be insane. She left nine children.

ieft nine children.

The Odd Fellows of Harrisburg, Pa., have decided to purchase a lot on Market square, adjoining the Boiton House, on which taey propose to creet a hall at the cost of about \$100,000.

Dennis Reen, of Boston, who was convicted of murdering his brother-in-law by chopping off his head, while the two were as work in a lard factory, some months since, and who was sentenced to death on Wednesday last, committed suiced yesterday afternoon by hanging in his cell in the jali in East Cambridge.

A.—Save 25 per cent by Purchasing your Sil-erware direct from the manufacturers, FORD & TUPPER alearooms 787 and 789 Broadway, corner of Tenth etreet.

A-Montana Cordial.-No More Dyspepsia. before and after each meal.
H. A. CHALVIN, Ill Fuiton street, New York. A Fine Complexion.-A Beautiful and Vol-

vet-like skin, free from all blumishes, can be produced by BURNETTS KALLISTON, which, utilke other cosmeries, produces a healthy action of the capillaries. For chains of inants, musquito bites, unaburn or rousiness of the skin & has no equal. For sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 3 College place, and by all drugstess.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.-Burnett's Cocon-ine, the most perfect and the best preparation in the world for hard and dry hair, irritation of the scalp, baldness and

A .- Burnett's Florimel; an Exquisite Percount and is for sale by all druggists A .- Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Pre-aration for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 70

A .- Italian Lotion for the Complexion Pre-

A Card. Owing to the great increase of business consequent on the popularity of their Cartoon and general issue, the proprietors of THE EVENING TELEGRAM would impress upon advertisers the necessity of presenting their advertisements for the Cartoon papers three days in advance, to secure insertion. In the general issue it is also necessary to present advertisements on the afternoon preceding the issue of the edition for which they are intended. THE EVENING TELGERAM will be sent by mail to subscribers for six dollars per year. Address 97 Nas-san street.

Brokaw Brothers' GREAT SALE BOYS' IMPERIAL SUITS
CONTINUED
ONE DAY LONGER,
THE LARGEST LINE Pourth avenue, opposite Country.

Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute, and

E2 Lafayette place

Barker's Hirsutus Never Fails to Restore

Bunting Flags of All Sizes, Wholesale and stall.-HOJER & GRAHAM, Manufacturers and Bauner Corns, Bunious, Enlarged Joints and all Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair 'Dye.-Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Established in 1800-The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment 97 Nasara street. Hagan's Magnolia Balm.-This Article is complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do with out the MAGNOLIA BALM. To cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers, or at 21 Park row, New York. Ladies should use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.

Pamphlets, Law Reports, &c., Executed compertion at any other printing establishment in the dity, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 7 Nassau street.

Persons Wishing to Subscribe for the Herald WILL BE SERVED AT AN EARLY HOUR BY LEAVING THEIR ADDRESS AT THE BEANCH OFFIDE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, 145 FULTON STREET, BROOK-UN.

Royal Havana Lottery .- Prizes Paid in Gold ntermation fernished. The legislar induli kinds of Gold and Sliver. TAYLOR & CO., Sankers, 15 Wall street, N. Y.

Saunders' Razors, Razor Strops and Fine

To the Policy Holders in the Mulual Life To the Policy Holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

At a meeting of pility boiders in the above company, held in this city on the 4th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare the following statement and to solicit your earness co-operation:

The great majority of policy holders in this company have heretofore given no attention to the selection of trustees and have taken no part in their esection. Many are even ignorably that the possess like right to wate. As a consequence has been suffered to obtain in that company which is the possess in principle and dangerous in practice. Provides in large-numbers—many from persons whose remote residence reuters and attention to or acquaintance with the affairs of the company impossible—have neen gathered into the hands of company impossible—have neen gathered into the hands of the officers of the company, through the company's acquata, whose appointment and tenure of office are by the pleasures of said officers.

numbers—many from persons whose remote residence renders any attention to or acquaintance with the affairs of the company impossible—have been exthered into the bands of the officers of the company, through the company's agenta, whose appointment and tenure of office are by the pleasure-of said officers.

Thus, while the trustees are nominally elected by the members, policy holders) they are, in fact, chosen by the officers, who use their proxies to elect or to defeat whom they please. Can trustees so consen possess the interpendence of action which is absolutely necessary in the management of such a trust? Dare we permit the whole power and control of this wast and rapidly increasing interest to be thus concentrated in the lands of the officers? Can we have any assurance that such a power will not be accused? And is it not certain, their duties should be performedly and delity with whole their duties should be performedly and delity with whole their duties should be performedly used to be the continuous of the following persons to whom he pleases; but we do instat that there is notitive justice nor propriety in the practice now pursued by the officers, and by which they murt the power intended to be bell and exercised by the policy holders, and by which they murt the power intended to be the duties of the company, 144 Broadway, from 18 o'clock 181 7 o'clock P.

There are thirty-six trustices, nine of whom are elected and year. Every holder of a policy of \$1,000 tone thousand to lare and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and over its cuttied to a vote. At the meeting about and ove

Trustoes of "The Mutual Life Insurance Company" of SAMUEL D. HARCOCK.
WILLIAM H. POPHAM.
SHEPPARD HOMANS.
WILLIAM E. BUNKER.
EDWARD ROWE.
ISAAC P. MARTIN.
WILLIAM H. KEWMAN.
WILLIAM H. KEWMAN.
WILLIAM H. KEWMAN.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD.

Tickets will be found at the place of election.

JAMES W. McCULLIOH, 66 Beave raireet,
THOS. J. HAND,
E. PAYSON KNAPP,

To Kill Moths in Clothing, Far is Carpets &c., use LyON'S INSECT POWDER. It will do it. Nothin now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See /c. Lyon's Rill then included in the fact. Buy no other and you' will avoid disappointment. Depot 31 Park row, New York.

The Metropolitan Job Printins; and Engraving Establishment having made extensive additions to its "material," in the shape of Presses, Tyre, &c., de., is now prepared to secente orders with unastal, agoing, its patrons and the public know full well its sayle of work and its moderate prices.

rate prices.

Our designing and wood engraving department has been considerably enlarged to meet the demands of the public, and we beg to offer to our patrons our enlarged tentilitis for such orders as they may see fit to give, feeting assured that our prices will compace favorably with any other work of the kind. Fosters, Circulars, Cards, Pamphots of every description, Law Printing, 4c., 4c. Plain and color work wood Engraving done at short notice and at very low price.

Wood Engraving done at short notice and at very low price.